

U. S. DESTROYER FIGHTS HUGE GERMAN CRUISER U BOAT

ingness to conclude the last step of signing such a peace agreement on neutral soil.

Gen. Popoff, for Bulgaria, and Talaat Bey, for Turkey, both announced their endorsement of the position thus outlined by Csernin and approved by Kuehlmann.

Germany Withdraws Peace Terms From the Conference.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 11 (Associated Press).—The Central Powers have withdrawn their peace terms made public at the Brest-Litovsk conference on Dec. 25, it was announced by Dr. von Kuehlmann, the German Foreign Secretary, in his speech at the Brest-Litovsk conference with the Russian yesterday.

Owing to the non-acceptance by all the enemy powers of those terms, Dr. von Kuehlmann stated, the document had "become null and void."

The Central Powers' peace terms of Dec. 25 were voiced by Count Csernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister. They expressed willingness to conclude "a general peace without forcible annexations and indemnities," and announced that it was not the intention of the Central Powers to deprive of political independence those nations which had lost it during the war. No formal reply from the Allies has been made, but Lloyd George in his recent speech said a durable peace could not be founded upon the German terms.

TROTSKY IS DEFIANT, REFUSES PEACE THAT IMPERIALISTS DICTATE

Will Appeal to the Voice of the People if They Refuse Terms Offered.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 11 (United Press).—Russia will not agree to a peace devised by German imperialists; she will fight "to the bitter end" and rely on the great plain people of the Central Powers to rise up and aid in international peace.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Trotsky so declared in a speech at Brest-Litovsk in the first of the renewed peace meetings, according to despatches received to-day.

As if to back up his vigorous words, Petrograd was in a fever of war preparations to-day.

"Russia has no intention of suing for mercy," Trotsky declared, "if the imperialists refuse to listen to the voice of the people. If the democracy in the Central Powers does not speak, Russia will fight to the bitter end—not so much from the trenches as in an uprising of the people to interpose their barriers at every step against their oppressors."

Trotsky insisted upon transfer of the peace negotiations to Stockholm. Nicholas Lenin re-echoed his fellow Bolshevik sentiments as to Russia's determination to fight for an adequate peace, in an interview given out prior to his departure to-day, presumably for Stockholm.

"I fear we must halt our demobilization and prepare for war," he declared. "If Germany will not accept our conditions we shall declare a revolutionary war. We will not agree to a shameful peace."

Trotsky asked suspension of the Brest-Litovsk peace conference until Russian and Ukrainian delegates could formulate replies to the Central Powers' proposals, according to an official statement to-day.

The Ukrainians and Russians recently decided upon joint action at Brest-Litovsk.

Defense plans for Petrograd itself

25,000 GERMANS MUTINY AND MENACE COMRADES BY ATTACK IN REAR

PETROGRAD, Jan. 11.—An armed camp of 25,000 German soldiers have mutinied against being shifted to the western front, are holding the forest near Kovno and are threatening an attack upon the other German troops from the rear if they resume the offensive against Russia.

That is the story reported by four German soldiers who recently deserted, and who offered to enlist in the new international army now being organized to fight for Socialist principles under the direction of the bureau headed by Boris Reinstein, internationalist delegate of the Socialist Labor Party of America.

The soldiers are named Lieut. Wilhelm Mueller, 347th Infantry, 173d Brigade; Carl Friedrich, Reichold Kunert and Reinhardt Burgula, all members of the 85th Sharpshooters, 87th Division. Lieut. Mueller signed the statement given to Reinstein.

Lieut. Mueller says the troops consider the western front certain death. The army is so depressed the Government cannot find sufficient troops of good morale to lead against Russia.

Lieut. Mueller's story is corroborated by the three others. When questioned by a Russian Colonel who knew the Kovno region, they gave convincing details. All agree that the food situation is serious in Germany, particularly the poorer parts of the cities.

12 MORE SOLDIERS DIE; ONE FROM BROOKLYN

Newark Private With Pershing's Forces Succumbs to Gunshot Wounds.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Casualties in the forces in France, announced by the War Department to-day, include:

Private Charles H. Brooks, infantry, pneumonia; Haverhill, Mass.

Private Fred M. Cook, aero squadron, aboard United States transport, accidentally shot; Fort Wayne, Ind.

Private Howard Hall, infantry, pneumonia; Derby, O.

Private Steve Sackula, pneumonia; Pittsburgh, Pa.

Private Dorsey Covington, gunshot wound, No. 161 11th Street, Newark, N. J.

Private Martin E. Wagner, pneumonia; Pocahontas, Idaho.

Private William T. Collington, auto truck accident, No. 39 Vandant Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Private Albert Cole, pneumonia; Baltimore.

Private Ella E. Hunt, pneumonia; Chesapeake, D.

Private Clifford B. Fletcher, meningitis; Boston.

Private Clarence P. Downer, pneumonia; Cooks Station, O.

Private Percy Stevens, pneumonia; Gonzalez, Tex.

AMBULANCE CASH TURNED IN

Miss Ethel D. Hamilton paid over \$100 to the District Attorney's office to-day in behalf of her brother, William H. Hamilton, former vice president and treasurer of the American Ambulance in Russia, and now a member of the United States aviation forces in training at San Antonio, Tex.

The ambulance fund was one of the fifty-seven war charities recently investigated by Assistant District Attorney Charles E. Hamilton. He explained that he thought he was entitled to this, as he had worked for 300 days for the fund without payment, but agreed to repay the money. Miss Hamilton said to-day the balance would be forthcoming soon. District Attorney Swann will turn the money over to the Red Cross.

CALLS HINDENBURG SUPREME DICTATOR OF GERMAN EMPIRE

Author of "Men Around Kaiser" Says Reichstag Is Mere Debating Society.

By Frederic William Wile.
(Former Berlin correspondent of the London Daily Mail, an American and author of "Men Around the Kaiser.")

LONDON, Jan. 11 (United Press).—We still shrink from facing the facts regarding Germany. We prefer comforting theories to disagreeable actualities. This is convenient, but it isn't war.

Through Butch, Swiss and Scandian channels which serve as filters for the alleged news Germany would like to have the world believe, we again hear the old familiar words, "crisis," "political crisis," "food crisis," etc.

In view of our inclination to make the wish father to our thoughts, let me present in tabloid the elements, personal or otherwise, of these "crises."

Hindenburg is supreme dictator of Germany. Ludendorff is the actual generalissimo under Hindenburg, whose popularity is now so great that practically anything can be accomplished by invoking it.

The Kaiser has never been so much in the hands of the military despots as he is to-day. He is Emperor no longer by Divine right but by the grace of the great god, Hindenburg.

The Crown Prince is a thick and thin supporter of Hindenburgism.

Chancellor Hertling is Hindenburg's political manager.

Foreign Secretary Kuehlmann is permitted to do only what is ordered. His Brest-Litovsk tactics, far from irritating Hindenburg, were dictated by him, and are alterable if and when Hindenburg decides it is necessary. Kuehlmann will go or stay, according to Hindenburg's pleasure.

The Reichstag to-day is precisely what Bismarck founded forty-seven years ago—merely an Imperial debating society, where the people's representatives blow off steam and can call the Government names without police interference. It's only vestige of power is in the voting of funds—which duty it has performed dutifully.

The only untamed independent Socialist number twenty-two out of a total membership of 337 in the Reichstag, and they are the only ones who ever oppose war credits.

The Government haggles with the Reichstag party leaders merely for the purpose of saving itself trouble. The food situation was probably never so bad—but it is not critical to the war effort. Regularly near the middle of winter comes the "country" story of Germany. The food shortage has undoubtedly been aggravated, but the way the Germans have stuck it out so far indicates they will survive the present winter discontent.

The German Army is unquestionably war-tired. The German nation is war-weary—but this applies also to others. There is probably no more popular growing in Germany than here. Conditions in Germany continue to roll to the west, and Germany is making airplanes, submarines and shells at a rate hitherto unequalled. Two or three million prisoners are all making munitions in one form or another.

As to the possibility of a revolution, Heine, the keenest student of Prussian psychology, once remarked that "revolutions in Germany were impossible, because verboten."

This is cynical—but it is literally true. The machine gun awaits every German with revolution in his heart. Liebknecht, the only Prussian who would ever lead a revolution, is now in penal servitude.

The Germans won't stop fighting until we make them see that militarism and war do not pay—that is, when we are able to impose peace on a defeated German army and navy.

"MUST HAVE HELP OF U. S. WORKMEN TO WIN WAR"

Member of British War Cabinet Believes Wilson's Address Will Stimulate Men in Workshops.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—"The interests of the workmen of America as well as of England are bound up in beating the German army; it cannot be done except by willing co-operation of men in the workshops with the men in the field," said the Right Hon. G. N. Barnes, M. P., Member of the British War Cabinet, to-day.

"This year will be the testing time for the fighters for freedom," Barnes declared. "Germany's U boats will make their last great effort before America gets in. Germany's armies may attack the French, the British or the Italians in great force within the next three or four months."

"Effective American help must then be in the field. I hope everyone in the working ranks in the United States will see that no far as lies in their power, they will contribute to that help being there in time."

"I hope President Wilson's speech will stimulate the men in the workshops to do their part by working during the next few months with all their mind and all their strength, so that militarism may be defeated."

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt Sr. In Her French Nurse Uniform

Photographed in the Red Cross Hospital Which She Endowed.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt sr. in serving as nurse in the French Red Cross Hospital at Neuilly, France. Mrs. Vanderbilt has been working in the ranks of the Red Cross since the beginning of the war and she has received honorable mention in the official despatches.



SHORTAGE OF MACHINE GUNS TO BE OVERCOME SOON, SAYS BAKER

(Continued from First Page.)

tardy contracts for Lewis guns, and Mr. Baker rejoined that large production of Browning guns would begin in February.

This aroused Senator Hatcher. "That isn't so," he retorted sharply, slapping his hands together at the Secretary. "We won't have a large quantity before 1919 in actual use. We haven't one now."

"We have nine," Mr. Baker suggested, smilingly. Seriously, he added that production was being speeded up and that his latest information was that quantity production of the Browning gun would begin in February.

Senators Hitchcock and Weeks both called the Secretary's attention to testimony of Gen. Crozier and manufacturers given contracts for the Browning gun that production in quantity would not begin before April.

Such testimony, Secretary Baker

CLOSING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

With net changes from previous close.		High	Low	Close	Next
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